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## IN THE SENATE.

### DEBATE ON MR. BENTON'S RESOLUTIONS.

MR. MANGUM said, the debate on the resolution had taken a wide range. The impress of its paternity was strongly marked upon it. The proposition as now modified bore no very distinct characteristic of all our relations with France, and to an assault upon the Senate. He would not be put to his trial by any one of that body, the President of the United States—or by any other legislative body, except by one of his own state. He would not look to the house at this, or to the white house at the other end of the avenue, for motives to govern him. He was satisfied with the vote he had given on the rejection of the three million appropriation, and he believed those whom he in part represented were satisfied. He took his ground that that appropriation was wholly unnecessary in the action of the country. There was no executive recommendation for it. At the opening of the last session, it was true, that a fire ball had been thrown into the chamber and rolled about among them. In that proposition there was an echo found! In the Senate there was no division, and the action of the House corresponded. What new stirrings had arisen? True, Mr. Benton had been recalled before the rising of the last Congress. France had reciprocated the language of the President under a proper sense of honor, and had annexed a condition to the terms of payment. As a humble American citizen he (Mr. M.) was opposed to an apology beyond what had been given. After the close of the session there was not the slightest indication of war on the part of France, and where was the necessity of an appropriation in the absence of it? He was not willing to charge the President with a dereliction of duty in not recommending the appropriation. He would not have shrunk from the performance of it if the country had needed it. He was remarkable for taking responsibility.

He came from a portion of the country where they pay a large proportion of the revenues, and he would call upon any one to put his finger on the act of his in dictating a disposition to oppose the action of the government. But they were called upon in the dark by one who was in the confidence of the administration, to act. As far as that gentleman was connected with another body, he had his respect, but in such an important matter he could not take him for authority. In that body, said he, we had no knowledge of its being desired by the President; and one of the most honest and most deserving of this body among the friends of the Administration had voted against it, and in doing so, declared he had no knowledge of its being desired by the President.

I charge, said Mr. M., and if denied, I believe I shall be able to prove it, that it was known to some in this body, when the vote was put; however, there was not a whisper that the Executive wished it. A portion of the policy was not only to embarrass an individual in this body, but to throw odium on him. They saw a torch was lighting up from the Potomac to the Balize, and it was policy to suppress it. Not a man in this city entertained the opinion that the Senate would vote for it. Three millions, when the elections were coming on, would have been of great service. Suppose it had been granted—we would have heard the clangor of arms before this time. They had seen with what furious haste a messenger was despatched to reach that honorable representative of ours in France. The discretion given in that appropriation was calculated to create a dictatorial power; it gave the power to create colonies. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) had inspired a feeling calculated to arouse fearful forebodings; yet he (Mr. B.) had not the slightest apprehensions of a war, but with great candor had told them that the proposition was put forward to try its merits with another proposition. The arguments of gentlemen in debate had become more and more bitter. They were not equalled since 1812. The speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) was wrought up to the highest pitch. The speech of Mark Anthony over the dead body of Caesar, was nothing compared to it. The cares of the Government were distributed; one gentleman took care of the navy—and another of the money, rag money and all—another of the public lands, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan) who had some acquaintance with foreign relations, took charge of that subject. These were the echoes of those higher in power. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, surpassing

the eloquence of Mark Anthony in his eloquence, by putting tongues in dumb mouths, had started the very stones.

When rumor represents a mediation, (for we, said he, are not permitted to know, except from rumor) and that mediation accepted, did the honorable gentleman think the light in which he presented the subject calculated to hasten its consummation? Perhaps his speech was intended for the Chief Magistrate to peruse for his amusement, and frank copies of it, to be sent abroad, a privacy which—rides with unbridled domination. The lion was a noble animal—the tiger one of fearful ferocity; and when war was sounded, it was the tiger. The fox was a sly, cunning little animal, remarkable for seeking a protection in the crevices of the rocks. It was scheming mercenaries who wished that immense amount of money to be thrown into the community, among an immense tribe of office-holders, steamers, &c.

In the army and navy war was their vocation; the pride, pomp and circumstance of war was their favored element.

This Senate had to be baited down. How unequal the war! It was not endowed with any appointing or veto power, except the check upon executive nominations. The Executive must be supposed from the nature of his station to be supported by the people of this republic. We, said he, have nothing to rely upon, but the principles of virtue and patriotism. In addition to the President's original popularity, was his power of nomination, besides specific appropriations, which incited to a high activity the most mercenary politicians. When that artillery was brought to bear upon the hall of the Senate of the United States, it was more than it could bear. We must, said he, fight in line, or else be demolished. There was a redeeming spirit in this body (the Senate) which made it a sort of political breakwater, which must be made to tumble. The war must be kept up, to enable gentlemen to seize upon this thirty millions of revenue. But, sir, let this body be put down, and the government becomes a centralized power. Liberty had never been preserved in any country where the central power was not resisted. A show of the war with France, must be kept up until gentlemen can seize upon the thirty millions. Say they, it will require an unusual degree of nerve to refuse the American people appropriations for defence. The thirty millions must be pocketed; it will have a prodigious means in accelerating all our plans of policy. When this power had put down the Senate, it would be a day of tribulation. Thirty millions would not only be convenient for present purposes, but to carry out the future schemes of that august body, the convention at Baltimore. With the money and the domain what may not be done? Certain plans of policy had already been indicated for the disposition of the surplus revenue. Mr. M. referred to the resolutions on that subject, offered by Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, and gave his preference to the mode pointed out in them of disposing of the surplus funds. By giving this direction to them, it would curtail the power of the Executive. He spoke of the Legislature of his own state, and of the internal improvements and patriotism of the Key stone state. He thanked the gentlemen from Missouri (Mr. Benton) for putting this matter upon the true grounds—one competing propositions for the disposition of this fund. In regard to this controversy, it was the people on the one hand, and the Government and its retainers on the other. It was an evil that must be got rid of somehow. The states that have in progress those lines of communication that will bind us together stronger than bands of steel, know the struggle is to be a fearful and powerful one. Nothing could resist the march of the government, unless it was a counteracting principle of interest. Organized, disciplined as it was with its unity of purpose, the contest would be as long as the Punic war. He knew the veto power and would not touch a pebble on which it stood. Armed with that power, it is not to be expected that we can succeed in the immediate struggle. But in the long run the people would do right. He wanted to see the question in relation to the public lands brought before the people. The gentlemen had taken ground—I plant myself, said he, on the side of the states and of the people. This, said he, is a natural division. We have had a new party, with new attributes, and with new energies. I don't call it the spoils party. We must, in the long run, prevail unless the patriotism and intelligence of the people cannot resist the fearful power which rides and rules over us. The ballot boxes would determine. If we can have this great interest met with these domestic interests, it may be counteracted. It was not confined to the manufactures or any other peculiar interest; it was spread over the whole Union; felt

in and exerted from every post office in the country. How was it with an individual brought forward in opposition to this great force? He might have great local popularity, but it must yield to this general influence; and at the present time who, did not witness the exercise of this fearful influence? He hoped they should be able to break this tremendous august influence and power from the people.

If the French war comes, said Mr. M. we will not be found behind any in contributing to the means of defence. If it did come, it would be the result of the most unfortunate diplomacy that ever characterized any country.

The patriotism of the Senate had been inculcated in relation to the veto rejecting the three million appropriation. That glorious and gallant little navy of ours, which covered itself with glory in 1812, was to be reinforced. By the showing of the administration, at the opening of this session, the appropriation was not needed. If desired, why did not some member of the administration move an appropriation, instead of waging war upon the Senate? Where had the annual appropriation of 100,000 dollars for gun carriages been expended? The gentleman on the military committee (Mr. Benton) had said there was none fit for service. Wherefore, then, the misapplication of this money? In one department every thing was full of life, energy, and action—I mean, said he, the electioneering department—the one endowed with the power of ubiquity; like the proboscis of an elephant, it is now seen pulling up a tree by the roots, and now picking up a pin. The powers of a government might be compared to the physical powers of a man. The brawny arm of the mad who hammers on the anvil increased in muscle & strength, while the other in the same ratio decreased. The Post Office department had been particularly energetic, and there were hopes of its being better regulated. The War department, said he, we know is sound. He hoped it would be able to satisfy the people of this country that the blood spilled in the Florida war had not been from any remissness of duty on its part. If that department had been as prompt in attending to the south, where the war was raging, as the other department was keen in keeping in the ascendant a certain body in other parts, the disasters of that war might have been averted.

With a popularity felt throughout the Union, this power had been able to throttle, break down, and strangle all resistance. But, said he, what is a two years' domination in the life of a nation, to fasten and to batten on its spoils? The loss was nothing. A spirit would yet live and burn and brightly blaze for thousands and thousands of centuries to come; the successor would be too wary to be driven from the precipice.

### LETTER OF JOHN TYLER.

A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.  
To the Speakers and Members of the General Assembly of Virginia.

Washington, Feb. 29, 1836.

Gentlemen:—Certain resolutions of the General Assembly, instructing their Senators in the Congress of the United States, to introduce and to vote for a resolution to expunge the journal of a previous Senate in the particulars therein mentioned, and pointing out the precise manner in which the act shall be performed, have been made known to me. After the most deliberate examination which I am capable of bestowing upon them, and with a sincere desire to conform my conduct to the wishes of the General Assembly, I find it impossible to reconcile the performance of the prescribed task with the obligations of the solemn oath which I have taken to support the Constitution of the United States. With what promptitude I should comply with the institutions of the Legislature, if compliance was permitted, may readily be inferred from my past course of conduct; and I beg your indulgence, gentlemen, whilst I advert to the most prominent incidents of my life, in connexion with the great question of instruction. I was very young when I first took my seat in the House of Delegates, to which I had been elected within a few days after I had attained the age of 21. The then Senators from Virginia, (Messrs. Giles and Brent,) stood obnoxious to the charge of having disregarded the instructions of the Legislature, which had been adopted on the motion of a gentleman, then a distinguished member, (Gov. Barbour,) to vote against re-chartering the Bank of the U. S. The first while he voted against the Bank, denied the right of the Legislature to instruct him—the last disregarded the instructions altogether, and voted for the bank, impelled by no other motives than a desire to uphold the Legislature in its right to instruct its deputed organs. I introduced a resolution disapproving the course which had been

pursued by the Senators. My motive in doing so, was single and unmixed. I was too young to seek profit by their overthrow. The resolution thus introduced by me, passed into other hands, and was substituted by other resolves, which were finally adopted by the two Houses of Assembly by large and overwhelming majorities. At the age of twenty five I took my seat in the House of Representatives of the United States. The repeal of the compensation law soon came under discussion. I came in to supply a vacancy, and brought with me the wishes of my constituents in regard to that measure. I made them known, and claimed the repeal of the law, as due to the well ascertained wishes of the people. This brought into discussion the obligation of instruction; and I contended for the right, under the same restrictions and limitations as had been laid down in the resolutions before alluded to. I now re-affirm the opinion at all times heretofore expressed by me, that instructions are mandatory, provided they do not require a violation of the Constitution or the commission of an act of moral turpitude. When acting under an oath, the public agent, whether a Senator or a Juror, is bound by obligations of a higher and more controlling character than can proceed from any earthly source. The Constitution of the United States is the original and primary letter of instructions, supreme over all, and binding upon all. For, the agent who is sworn to support it, to violate it knowingly and intentionally, would be an act of the grossest immorality and most unmitigated debasement. Such is the condition in which, in my view of the subject, obedience to your instructions would place me. It is known to you, gentlemen, that on entering the Senate, the only oath which I took was an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; to support it in all and each of its provisions; to yield it neither to force, persuasion nor expediency. No matter what the object; should its attainment confer upon me the greatest personal advantage, still to remain unswayed—not to touch that forbidden fruit. I entered into a covenant with my Creator—to break which would not fail to place in my bosom a Promethean vulture to tear and devour me.

The obligation then, to obey an instruction which calls upon me to break that covenant, cannot possibly exist. I should be unworthy the confidence of all honorable men, if I could be induced under any circumstances to commit an act of deliberate perjury. Instead of a seat in the Senate, I should richly deserve to be put in the pillory, and to lose both my ears as an indelible mark of my baseness; and such would be the sentence which the laws of Virginia would pronounce against me. You have admitted the truth of this proposition in the alternatives presented in your second resolution. Between those alternatives I cannot hesitate to choose. It is not for every difference of opinion between the representative and constituent, that the constituent would necessarily require the resignation of the representative. In the course of a somewhat long political life, it must have occurred that my opinions have been variant from the opinion of those I represented; but in presenting to me the alternative of resignation in this instance, you give me to be distinctly informed that the accomplishment of your object is regarded as of such primary importance, that my resignation is desired, if compliance cannot be yielded. I am bound to consider you as, in this, fairly representing the sentiments of our common constituents, the people of Virginia, to whom alone you are amenable if you have mistaken their wishes. My position in regard to this whole subject, is of a character to preclude me from going into abstractions. I do not hesitate, on the contrary, to declare that, if you had, as the accredited organs of the people, addressed me a request to vacate my seat in the Senate, your request would have had with me the force of law; not a day or an hour would I desire to remain in the Senate beyond that hour wherein I came to be informed that it was the settled wish of the people of Virginia that I should resign from their service. That people have honored me with the highest offices within their gift. If the talents which I have brought into their service be humble, I have at least brought fidelity to their interests. No where else have I looked for reward, but to their approbation. I have served under four administrations, and might doubtlessly, by a course of subservency and sycophancy, have obtained what is called by some preferment. But what could have compensated for the baseness of my prostitution, and the betrayal of the confidence reposed in me by a generous people? The Executive files furnish no record of my name as an applicant for any of the crumbs which have fallen from the Executive table. I repeat, that I have looked exclusively to the people of Vir-

ginia; and when they have extended to me their confidence for twenty odd years; when I am indebted to them for whatsoever of credit and standing I possess in the world, I cannot and will not permit myself to remain in the Senate for a moment beyond the time that their accredited organs shall instruct me that my services are no longer acceptable. If gratitude for the past did not, my own conscious weakness would control my course. What would it profit the country or myself, for me to remain in the Senate against their wishes? By retaining my place in opposition to their fixed, declared and settled will, I should aid no cause; advance no great purpose; be powerless for good, and provoke only to harm; reposing on my own feeble strength, I should vainly flatter myself that I could with my single arm sustain the Constitution, and keep back what I might consider the tide of error, when in very truth I should but excrete the popular prejudices more strongly, and imminently endanger the Constitution by my efforts to sustain it.

In resigning then, gentlemen, into your hands, my place in the Senate of the United States, to which I was called by your predecessors, I trust I shall be indulged in a brief exposition of the reasons which have led me to the conclusion, that to obey your instructions would be to violate the Constitution of the United States. I shall do so boldly and fearlessly, but with all becoming respect, and with all the brevity in my power. The Senate is ordered by the Congress to keep a journal of its proceedings; and to publish it from time to time. This injunction is thus solemnly imposed upon the aggregate body, and on each individual Senator. Whatever shall be done, shall be faithfully recorded by Secretary, and shall be faithfully kept—not for an hour, and then to be defaced—not for a day, and then to be erased; nor for a year, and then to be expunged—but forever, as a perpetual witness, a faithful history, by which the conduct, the motives, the actions of men, shall be judged, not by those of the present day only, but through all time. It was a wise custom among the Chinese, which required the biography of each Emperor to be written before the close of his life, and placed before him, so as to give him foreknowledge of what the world would think of him after his death. It was designed to restrain his evil passions—to curb the exercise of despotic sway. It addressed itself to his ambition, and excited within him a longing for an immortality in the gratitude and admiration of succeeding ages. But this provision in our Constitution is still wiser. Each Senator writes daily his own biography. He is required to record his own acts, and takes an oath to keep that record and to publish it from time to time. The applause or censure of his fellow men is not postponed until he has descended to the tomb. It is daily uttered by the living generation. How powerful are the inducements thus addressed to each member to be faithful to the trust confided to him! How much to be admired the wisdom of our ancestors in framing the constitution! If this was its only feature, their title to immortality would seem to be established.

This simple provision is one of the great securities of American liberty. It takes nothing upon trust. If the Senate kept no journal, it would be a secret conclave, where deeds the most revolting might be performed in secrecy and darkness. The train might there be laid, the mine prepared, and the first knowledge of the treason might be the explosion, and consequent overthrow of free government. Liberty could not co-exist with such a state of things. There is no liberty where there is no responsibility, and there can be no responsibility where nothing is known. To have a Secretary seated at the table of the Senate, to write down its proceedings, and to claim for itself the right to cancel, obliterate, or expunge what he had written, is equivalent to having no journal at all—a mockery and a fraud. The journal of the morning may be cancelled in the evening—that to-day may be expunged on to-morrow—cancel it in any way, whether by blot or red marks, whether with circles or straight lines, it ceases to be a journal, and that which was, is not. The journal is to be published, but there is no journal. There was one yesterday but ere it can reach the press, it is cancelled, marked out, or expunged. These are the necessary results of obedience to your instructions. If that journal stain a transaction discreditable to the Senate, I would preserve it as a perpetual monument of its disgrace. If to a particular, I will give him and his friends so may temporarily have the ascendancy, no warrant to erase or blot the pages which such act of misconduct is recorded. I should be afraid after performing such a deed, if Virginia is as she once was, and I do not doubt it—in reprimand in her limits. The execrations of her

... would be thundered in my ears. The soil which had been trod by her heroes and statesmen would furnish me no resting place. I should feel myself guilty, most guilty; and however I might succeed in concealing myself from the sight of men, I could not, in my view of the subject, save myself from the upbraidings of my own premeditated conscience. How could I return to mix among her people, to share their hospitality and kindness, with the declaration on my lip, "I have violated my oath for office, and sooner than surrender my place in the Senate, have struck down the Constitution."

If the Senate has a right to touch the Journal under instructions, it has a right to do so without; if to cancel a part, a right to expunge the whole; if to use ink from a pen, a right to pour it from a bottle; to destroy the Journal in any other way; to burn it, to make a bonfire of all that is bright and glorious in our history. I know it has been said that the process directed to be adopted by your resolutions is not designed to expunge. I cannot believe this, and reject it as equally injurious to yourselves and unjust to those you represent. You direct the words "Expunged by order of the Senate," to be written across the resolution on which you have made war. I will not believe that you merely design to ensure my conscience; much less will I indulge for a moment the idea, that you direct a falsehood to be recorded by me. Those do not understand you who make such ascriptions, and I am not misled by them. The General Assembly of a proud and lofty state, is incapable of a mere quibble, and such an one as would disgrace a King's jester. No, gentlemen; the act which you direct to be performed, is designed to be, and is equivalent to, an actual obliteration in all its practical results. The manner of accomplishing this act of cancellation, is wholly immaterial. In publishing this journal from time to time hereafter, the resolution thus cancelled cannot be published as a part of it. It is declared to be expunged upon its face. But, if in this I could possibly be mistaken; if, after all, it is merely child's play; the making a few flourishes, and putting the Secretary of the Senate to the trouble to write a few unmeaning words, the question would not be changed. Such as is the journal, so shall it remain, unaltered in a letter, unchanged in a comma; the same as it now is, to the last syllable of recorded time." Such is the fiat of the Constitution. There is not a clerk or deputy clerk in the commonwealth of Virginia who would execute such an order in regard to his records. The people would be alive to the question, and in vindication of their rights, would expunge the Court sooner than permit the record containing the titles to their estates to be cancelled in any manner whatever. They surely cannot take less interest in the preservation of the Constitution, the great charter of all their rights.

The effort has been made to hunt up precedents to justify this act. The pages of English Parliamentary history have been ransacked, and an array has been made of examples drawn from the times of the Jameses and Georges of England. With equal force might examples be quoted to justify an American President in executing capitally a citizen of any one of the states without the form of a trial. He might equally be justified in the use of the bow-string, because such is the power of the Grand Signior. The power of the English Parliament is unlimited. So is that of many of the states of this Union, in regard to this particular subject. No precedent can have force to overthrow an express enactment of the Constitution. Under its provision, the Senate is directed to keep a journal of its proceedings. If I were permitted to look elsewhere than to that Constitution, I would go to Virginia for bright and glorious examples to conduct me in safety. The first in point of prominence, although not in point of time, was the course attempted to be adopted by the King's party in the House of Burgesses in 1765, as to the celebrated resolutions of Patrick Henry, of that period. These resolutions were declaratory of the rights of British America. After their adoption, many of those who voted for them left the city of Williamsburg, thereby giving to the opposite party the accidental ascendancy; and they immediately formed the resolution to expunge them from the journal. But by a stroke of policy as bold as it was successful, Mr. Henry saved those resolutions from being expunged, which form at this day one of the brightest pages in Virginia History, and recorded on any man's tomb would eternize his fame. And yet, to expunge them from the journal, was regarded as much an act of duty, by those who proposed it, as you, gentlemen, esteem it to be in the case under consideration. They failed—and my plea, as a citizen of a free country is, that you too may be unsuccessful—your policy may have good cause to rejoice in its failure.

Another example, almost as illustrious, is to be found in the conduct of Robert Beveridge during the administration of Lord Copper. The history of the incident is that transaction are not only instructive, but highly interesting. Lord Copper, armed with all the authority of the King of England, his master, ordered the resolution adopted by the House of Burgesses during the administration of Robert Jeffries, should be expunged from their records, "as highly

derogatory to his Majesty's prerogative." Robert Beveridge was Clerk to the House of Burgesses. Every effort was made to induce him to produce the journal in order to have it expunged. He was subjected to all manner of persecutions; but he gloried in his sufferings, and his noble spirit rose in proportion to his persecutions. He peremptorily refused to comply, alleging "that his masters, the House of Burgesses, had alone a right to make such a demand, and that their authority alone he durst not would obey." And I too, reply to these orders which are now given me,—that I will not expunge the records of the Senate until the Constitution, while it is permitted to remain as it is, master over all, shall be changed, altered or abolished. You will have full opportunity, gentlemen, to appoint another in my place. For my part, I will not consent to be made an instrument to accomplish such an object—nor shall I envy any successor whom you may send on such a mission.

Had your resolution directed me to repeal or rescind the resolutions of the Senate, I would have obeyed your orders, although with great reluctance. I would, nevertheless, have felt myself constrained to do so by my recognition of your right to instruct me. That proceeding would have reversed and annulled the act complained of. If your object was to vindicate the President in the authority which he assumed and still exercises over the public money, and you esteemed it necessary in order to do so to have had your opinions expressed through me in the Senate Chamber, they should have been faithfully represented. His vindication, after all, cannot consist in the form in which it may be urged. It is to be found alone in the legislative expression of opinion; and even if your declarations in his behalf were confined to your own journals, the historian would not fail to avail himself of them as efficiently as if they stood emblazoned on the heavens. From my knowledge of you, I am sure that you would not be willing to pull down the Constitution unnecessarily and without object.

In your effort to vindicate the President, you have cast on me, in common with others, the very reproach which you are pleased to regard so offensive in reference to him. You have publicly, and before the world, declared a resolution for which I voted, to be "subversive of the rights of the House of Representatives and the fundamental principles of free government." If you design to charge me with impurity of motive in the vote thus given, your accusation would imply the highest censure. But this I do not ascribe to you. You intend to say no more than that your judgment and opinion differs from that expressed by me upon the subject out of which grew the resolution of the Senate, and that the Senate committed an error, which, in its effects, is calculated to subvert "the rights of the House of Representatives and the fundamental principles of free government." The censure which your resolution conveys, implies a want of correct judgment on my part, in voting for that resolution, and nothing more. If this be your meaning, and I will not permit myself to think otherwise, I am yet to learn how I incur the hazard of subverting "the rights of the House of Representatives and the fundamental principles of free government," by having declared in substance, what as a member of the Senate I did by my vote declare, that the President had mistaken his course, and that his conduct was "in derogation of the Constitution and laws." Have I done more in this, than you have done in your declaration? And if not, I submit it in all candor to your dispassionate judgment to say whether, if I were liable to trial on impeachment before you, you would consider yourselves as having already pronounced upon my guilt in advance. I should certainly not dream of excepting to you as my judges; because, resting on my integrity of motive, I should feel confident of acquittal. There can be no guilt without a criminal design; and I am sure you would be among the last to ascribe to the President any criminality of design. Am I to understand you as declaring, that because the House of Representatives may originate an impeachment against the President or other officer of the Government, the Senate has no right to express an opinion as to any act of the President or other officer? No matter what may be the act, even if it annihilates the powers of the Senate—has it no right inherent in all other bodies, of self-protection and defence? A tyrant may invade the body and pluck it by the beard, and yet according to this, it has no authority to resist. Go to that venerable Patriarch of Montpelier, [Mr. Madison,] and ask him whether, in framing the Constitution, he designed that the Senate should be a mere motionless stock, or a vigilant sentinel to give notice of the approach of danger to that very Constitution which it is sworn to support; whether the Representatives of sovereign states are such mere automata as to move only when they are bidden, and to sit in their places like statues, to record such edicts as may come to them? If the President recommends a measure which the Senate believes impolitic, shall it not say so? If he adopt a course which he may believe to be correct, but which the Senate thinks unconstitutional, may it not say so? And does it so declaring tend to subvert or support "the fundamental principles of

free government?" You surely can be at no loss to decide. The Senate, in the instance of the late Postmaster General, (Mr. Barry,) who had contracted loans in his official character for the use of his Department without authority, declared by a unanimous vote, that his proceedings in this respect were in violation of the Constitution—and yet no complaint has ever been uttered against that resolution of the Senate. How comes it about, that anathemas have not been thundered in the ears of the Senate because of that vote? Why is not that ordered to be expunged? Why is not that also declared to be "subversive of the rights of the House of Representatives, and of the fundamental principles of free government?" Is not the error as vital when it affects William T. Barry, as when it affects Andrew Jackson? If so every motive of generosity prompted an interference in behalf of the first. He was powerless, and is now in his grave. I had a personal regard for Mr. Barry. He was talented, and his fault lay in being too confiding. Honest himself, he did not suspect others, and they deceived him. This was the rock on which he split. In voting for that resolution I did not design to impute to him moral guilt; I did not believe it—I designed nothing more than to vindicate the Constitution. I thought that in doing so, I gave support to "the fundamental principles of free government," and never once dreamed that I had done an act in the remotest degree, subversive of the rights of the House of Representatives.

But, say that in all this I was wrong. In voting for the resolution of the Senate, against which you are now so indignant, I did no more than carry out the expressly declared views of the Legislature, as expressed in their resolutions of that day, and which were passed by overwhelming majorities of more than two to one in both houses. The terms employed by the Legislature were strong and decided. The conduct of the President was represented as dangerous and alarming. I was told that it could not be too strongly condemned—that he had manifested a disposition greatly to extend his official influence—and because, with these declarations before me, I voted for a resolution which declares "that the President, in the late Executive proceedings, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both." I am now ostracized by your fiat, which requires obedience or resignation. Compare the resolutions of the General Assembly of that day with the above resolution, and its mildness will be entirely obvious. I submit, with all due deference to yourselves, what is to be the condition of a Senator in future if, for yielding obedience to the wishes of our Legislature, he is to be called upon to resign by another. If he disobeys the first, he is condemned—if he obeys the last, he violates his oath, and becomes an object of scorn and contempt. I respectfully ask, if this be the mode by which the great right of instructions is to be sustained, may it not degenerate into an engine of faction—an instrument to be employed by the out to get in? Instead of being directed to noble purposes—to the advancement of the cause of civil liberty—may it not be converted into a political guillotine, devoted to the worst of purposes? Nor are these anticipations at all weakened by the fact, as it exists in the case now under consideration, that several of those who constitute the present majority in the General Assembly, and who now call upon me to expunge the journal or to resign my seat, actually voted for the very resolutions of a previous session to which I have referred.

I have thus, gentlemen, with frankness, but without designing offence, expressed to you my opinions. With the question, whether the resolution of the Senate which you direct to be expunged, be true or false, I have nothing in this place to do. If false, to rescind or repeal it, was to annihilate its force as effectually as to cancel it. You have preferred to adopt a different course. I dare not touch the journal of the Senate. The Constitution forbids it. In the midst of all the agitations of party, I have heretofore stood by that sacred instrument. It is the only post of honor and of safety. Parties are continually changing. The men of to day give place to the men of to-morrow, and the idols which one set worships, the next destroy. The only object of my political worship shall be the Constitution of my country. I will not be the instrument to overthrow it. A seat in the Senate is sufficiently elevated to fill the measure of any man's ambition; and as an evidence of the sincerity of my convictions that your resolutions cannot be executed without violating my oath, I resign into your hands three unexpired years of my term. I shall carry with me into retirement, the principles which I brought with me into public life; and, by the surrender of the high station to which I was called by the voice of the people of Virginia, I shall teach them to regard as nothing place and office, when either to be attained or held at the sacrifice of honor.

I am, gentlemen, your fellow citizen,  
JOHN TYLER.

A salute of 100 guns was fired at Buffalo, New York, on the 27th ult. as a demonstration of the pleasure felt by the citizens on the passage of the bill re-chartering the U. S. Bank.

#### FROM FLORIDA.

By the Schr. S. S. Mill, the Charleston Courier of the 9th inst. has advices from St. Augustine to the 6th.

**Battle with the Indians.**—The St. Augustine Herald contains the following accounts of a most severe engagement between General Gaines and the Indians.

We have been favored with the sight of several letters from St. Augustine, which gives some further details of the above engagement, the substance of which we give without vouching for their correctness, as the accounts appear to be much confused.

One letter says Gen. Gaines had been two days engaged with the Indians (1500 in number) at Withlacoochee—that in consequence of being short of ammunition, he was loading his field pieces with trace chains, and firing them at the Indians with tremendous effect—that Gen. Gaines had written to Gen. Clinch, to send him 300 mounted men and provisions, and he would put an end to the war. The writer expresses the opinion that this reinforcement would not be sent on, as some jealousy existed between Generals Scott and Gaines, and that the latter was acting on his own responsibility, without orders.

A postscript to this letter informs that six of General Gaines' men had been killed and wounded, after fighting 3 days.

Another letter says our troops fought the Indians for two days across the river; and on the third day, having formed an entrenched camp, proceeded with 200 men for the purpose of enticing them across the Withlacoochee. He succeeded, and the Indians attacked him in his entrenched camp, when he committed great slaughter among them, having killed 300 of their number. One of the officers said to be wounded on our side, is Lieut. Izard.

The force of Gen. Gaines is stated to have been composed of militia from Alabama and Louisiana.

The Pensacola Gazette of the 27th ult. states that when General Gaines reached that place, "on his way from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, he received orders to repair to the Mexican frontier, to which point, it seems, the 6th Regiment of Infantry has been ordered. On this fact being known to the troops and volunteers, the latter manifested much dissatisfaction, and insisted, that as they had volunteered to go under the command of Gen. Gaines, he should accompany them. Under these circumstances, he determined to do so."

The editor of the Pensacola paper says, this is the only propitious moment for operating effectually, as the rainy season commences about the first of March, and for a month afterwards an army will have abundant occupation in contending against the elements. No man, he continues, knows these facts better than Gen. Gaines.

The following paragraphs are copied from the St. Augustine Herald.

Gen. Gaines, we learn, had joined Gen. Clinch with 1100 men on the 24th February from Tampa Bay via the upper crossing of the Withlacoochee, and had started back again for Tampa with eight days provisions, by way of the lower crossing. We understand that Gen. Gaines came through the scene of the massacre of the gallant but unfortunate Major Dade's command, and that they found and buried the bodies of 8 officers and 98 men. It is supposed that seven of this fated band had crawled off and perished in the woods, or were taken prisoners.

The ceremony of consigning them to their graves is presented as solemn and impressive, and the effect produced upon those present are such as never will be forgotten. Every officer was recognized. The Indians had not taken their clothes nor the jewelry. They had taken away the arms and belts, but had left the cartridge boxes.

An express arrived here from Picolata this afternoon, from whom we learn that it was currently reported there, that Gen. G. had had a battle at or near the Withlacoochee on his return; that they had been fighting three days; that the first day, the troops and the Indians were on opposite sides of the river, and that on the night of the third day, the Indians attacked the camp of Gen. Gaines, and that there had been 40 of our troops killed and wounded. We believe the report to be true, though we have no knowledge from official sources.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn officially, that Gen. Gaines had been attacked on the night of the 29th February, by about 1500 Indians as he supposed, and after two hours hard fighting he succeeded in beating them off. The loss on our side is 4 killed, and 20 wounded, among the latter two officers. Gen. Gaines is in a dangerous situation; to use his own expression, "his wounded are increasing and his horses decreasing." He is short of provisions and entrenched and surrounded by the enemy.

The New Orleans Courier of the 18th ult. has the following report. If it be founded in truth, the hope of the achievement of the independence of Texas is indeed a forlorn one:

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT—if true.**—We extract from the Donaldsonville (La.) Eagle of the 13th inst. received by the mail yesterday evening, the following important intelligence.

"We learn from a respectable person, arrived here, that the *Camanche* and

several other tribes of Indians have declared war against Texas, and will second the operations of Gen. Santa Ana, who is advancing on San Antonio at the head of 5000 men, and 25 pieces of artillery. The Indian force, it is said, amounts to 10,000 warriors, and 5,000 cavalry. This report accords perfectly well with the departure of the 6th regiment of U. S. troops from Jefferson barracks, for the Mexican frontier, where they are to be joined by General Gaines, who is to take the command."

The disaffection of the *Camanche* Indians is also stated in an article which we published on Tuesday last;—according to the Arkansas Advocate, they had torn up the treaty lately entered into by them with the Commissioners of the U. S. States, and exhibited a hostile attitude.

#### THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

**Kentucky.**—A resolution nominating Gen. William H. Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency, has been adopted by the House of Representatives of Kentucky, by a vote of 54 to 41.

**Ohio.**—The Convention for the state of Ohio assembled at Columbus on the 22d of February, and nominated William H. Harrison of Ohio, as a candidate for the Presidency, and Francis Granger of New York for the Vice Presidency. The number of members attending exceeded twelve hundred, and was the most numerous and respectable convention ever assembled in that state. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

**Resolved.** That this Convention view the nominations at Baltimore as the act of an organized corps of office holders, designed to perpetuate their own power, regardless of the interests of an honest and confiding people, and that it is the duty of every patriot to assist in defeating those nominations.

**Resolved.** That the people assembled in this Convention heartily concur in and approve the doctrine of General Jackson, which asserts that "the patronage of the General Government ought not to be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections," and that they will use every honorable and honest exertion to sustain the sentiment, and carry it into practical execution.

**Vermont.**—The Anti-Masonic convention and the Whig convention of the state of Vermont, met at Montpelier on the 22d of February, and both of them united in nominating William H. Harrison and Francis Granger as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

**A SIGN—Love's labor lost.**—A notice was circulated very extensively among the "faithful" that a meeting was to be held at Wyche's store, about 15 miles from Oxford, on the 27th February, for the purpose of forming a democratic republican (?) ticket;—but somehow or other, the news got out that a caucus was to be held at the above time and place, when, to relieve themselves from the odium of caucusing, they proclaimed it to be a meeting of the PEOPLE. But mark it, reader, they neither posted placards to that effect, nor gave notice through any public journal—it being made known only to those who had the curiosity to inquire. Many, not suspecting the game the party were playing, were honest enough to believe that it was to be a primitive assemblage of the people, for the purpose of giving expression to the public will, and attended accordingly. Well, the meeting was held—the deputy inspector reviewed the forces—and lo! the Van Burenites were minus some considerable odds. There was a majority of Jackson men, but many of them take "the responsibility" of thinking for themselves, and will accordingly vote for the good old Republican—the choice of the South—their tried and faithful friend, *Hugh L. White*, against Caucus Dictation and Abolition.

The question is no longer "Bank or no Bank," and such like; but it is, the PEOPLE against Executive dictation and Caucus nomination;—and the Republicans of Granville and of the state of North Carolina, have too much the interest of country at heart, to suffer the latter to triumph over the former. The true issue is, the stern republican *Hugh L. White*, and the fawning sycophant, robed in the cast off garments of Andrew Jackson—nominated by a packed caucus, and supported north of Mason & Dixon's line as the abolitionist candidate, Martin Van Buren.—An old adage, once held to contain sound doctrine, we remember well, and so do the most of you,—it is, let every tub stand on its own bottom.

#### Oxford Examiner.

The Pekin Gazette contains the details of the most terrible earthquake within the memory of man. The shocks continued with intervals for twenty-one days. It is estimated that in the four provinces, one hundred thousand houses were destroyed. The fields were covered with dead bodies, and no one to bury them, and the survivors were obliged to live in the open air exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. At Pong Techn, the earth opened and a stream of black water burst forth which carried away produce, men, animals, houses, and whatever it met with in its course.

A destructive fire broke out in Canton on the 22d of November, which destroyed 2000 houses, an immense quantity of goods, and many lives.

We give to-day the able letter of Mr. Tyler to the Legislature of Virginia, on resigning his seat in the Senate. The latitude which he gives to the right of instruction we think would be subversive of the intention of the framers of the constitution; the term of office would be during the pleasure of the Legislature, and not for six years as fixed by the constitution. The reasoning in the remaining part of the letter we consider unanswerable.

The Hon. William C. Rives has been elected by the Legislature to fill the vacancy, by a vote of 95 to 41; and has taken his seat.

The demonstrations made by the people of Orange county in favor of the Southern candidate for the Presidency, at the highly respectable meeting held at this place on Wednesday of the County Court, appears to have caused much alarm in the Van Buren ranks, and the party are vainly endeavoring to counteract its effects, by representing the meeting as inconsiderable in numbers, and unworthy of confidence. The editor of the Milton Spectator, on the authority of "a letter from a friend," says, the meeting was "thinly attended"—that "they proved themselves to be what they have been called, the *Piebald Party*,"—some "praised Gen. Jackson and abused Mr. Van Buren;" others "abused Gen. Jackson more than they did Mr. Van Buren." And the editor adds "of his own knowledge," that those who attended the meeting, though "highly respectable gentlemen," exhibited "every hue and color but that which marks the good old republican creed."—"Bank Whigs, Nullifiers and Federalists, whose only principles are uncompromising hostility to every measure of the administration, right or wrong!" "Principles, and not men," he says, "is a maxim with which they have nothing to do. They exhibit a union which, for any other purpose than to subvert the principles of the present admirable and virtuous administration, could never have been effected!"

Such is the account which the Milton Spectator gives of this meeting of the citizens of Orange county, as respectable for numbers as any which has been held in this place for political purposes for many years; and the editor himself admits, that those who did attend were "highly respectable gentlemen." Now from our own experience in these matters we expected that the number attending would be called in question; and therefore to enable us to speak with certainty, they were counted, and found to exceed one hundred.

But, says the Spectator, it is "the *Piebald Party*."—"Bank Whigs, Nullifiers and Federalists." As to Nullifiers, the editor himself knows that hereabouts they are few and far between. At a meeting held here some three or four years ago, there was but one who thought proper to avow himself, and he was a warm Jackson man. Our columns will show that we were not tainted with the heresy; as they will that our principles have not been "uncompromising hostility to every measure of the administration, right or wrong."

The term "*Bank Whigs*" may not be familiar to all of our readers, and may therefore require to be analyzed. The term *Whig*, as used in this country during the revolutionary war, and as now used in England, is one opposed to an unwarrantable accumulation of power in the hands of the Executive. And in this sense it is now used here—to designate the party opposed to an assumption of power by the Executive "not warranted by the constitution and the laws." *Bank Whigs*, therefore, we suppose, must mean those who are opposed to the exercise by the Executive, of unlawful and unconstitutional power over banks. If this be the true construction (and we know so other,) we are well assured that there is not a Republican in Orange county who would be ashamed of the term.

But there is another term which is intended to strike dumb all opposition—"Federalists!" From the manner in which this word is used, it might be supposed to mean an enemy to all the institutions of the country; one who is ready to overturn the government, and tear up the constitution. But does it so mean? Ours is a Federalist Republic—a union of states; the two houses of Congress, the President, and his cabinet, constitute the Federal Government. Washington was a Federalist—the great and good Washington—the first Washington. Chief Justice Marshall was a Federalist—he whose memory all men delight to honor; and so were all those who advocated the adoption of our present admirable constitution. It was for advocating the adoption of that instrument that they were called Federalists. It is a term opposed to Nullification, disunion. Thomas Jefferson was not ashamed of assuming the name; in his first inaugural address he made use of the memorable expression—"We are all Federalists—we are all Republicans." It is true, some who were called Federalists advocated a more efficient government; they doubted the permanence of a simple republic. Many who had without stint expended their blood and their treasure in the cause of

their country during the fearful struggle of the revolution, trembled for the result. It was a new experiment. But the constitution was the work of Federalists; it put into operation a form of government which they supported, and which has existed to this day. It was a glorious experiment. It has stood the test of almost half a century, and the fears of its friends are dissipated. It has shown itself capable of preserving alike the liberties of the people and the safety of the state. In view of all this, who will not, with an exulting heart, exclaim with Jefferson, "We are all Federalists—we are all Republicans;" and be thankful to those wise heads and powerful arms which have, with the help of Providence, secured to us the high privilege of "sitting under our own vine and our own fig-tree, and there be none to make us afraid." If to be a friend to such a government be a Federalist, we glory in the name.

Some reckless editors, more intent upon the success of their party than the peace and happiness of their country, have invented terms of reproach, which they deal out indiscriminately upon all those who have the independence to think for themselves, and refuse to be yoked and harnessed and subjected to party discipline. Among the phrases behind which they endeavor to hide their own mercenary views, are frequently to be seen such terms as "Hartford Convention Federalists," "Blue-light Federalists," &c. The Hartford Convention assembled more than twenty years ago; whatever were the intentions of its projectors, it produced nothing; after a few days consultation they separated, and the actors and their acts are fast passing into oblivion. They are among the things that were, and have nothing to do with the politics of the present day. The project in the first place had but few supporters, and we know no one who now attempts to justify the measure. According to the report of its enemies, the project was somewhat allied to South Carolina nullification, and its tendency was to produce *disunion*; it is therefore a misnomer to call its favorers "Hartford Convention Federalists." The "Blue-light" were those of either party, during the last war, whose cupidity got the better of their patriotism, and who were willing to give bread to the enemy, provided that thereby they could put money into their pockets. Such men are to be found in all countries and at all times. Their personal interests outweigh all other considerations. To this class of persons belong those editors and political writers who, for party purposes and selfish ends, spread over the columns of their papers a multitude of opprobrious epithets and cant phrases, with intent to deceive the people and bring into contempt honorable and talented men, and thereby paralyze their efforts and destroy their usefulness. Perhaps a more striking example of this perversity cannot be exhibited than the abuse heaped upon Henry Clay. For more than thirty years he stood among the first in the land; the favorite of the Republican party. Twice, by the exercise of his powerful mind and persuasive eloquence, has he preserved the integrity of the Union, by reconciling seemingly irreconcilable interests—it is unnecessary to say we here allude to the Missouri question in 1820, and the tariff compromise of 1831. Until the commencement of the present violent crusade for office, all admired him, not only for his powerful eloquence and talents as a statesman, but for his open-hearted and generous patriotism and enthusiastic love of liberty. But aspiring politicians thought he stood in their way, and the flood gates of abuse were opened, and the basest insinuations and the broadest assertions were made, in order to destroy his well-earned fame. The effect intended perhaps will be accomplished, for we understand it to be his intention to retire to private life after the close of the present Congress. The same course has now been commenced against Willie P. Mangum, the talented son of North Carolina. There are those among us who are envious of his fame and thirsting for his office, and no effort will be spared to drive him into retirement.

But we have perhaps digressed too far. Our intention was, to examine the claim which our meeting had to the title of the "*Piebald Party*." Now we know that Nullification has but few advocates here; and believing that no one need be ashamed of the name of Federalist in the sense in which we have explained it (and we acknowledge attachment to no other)—the good old Washingtonian Federalism, untainted with any heresy which may have since crept in—we think we may safely and without reproach, apply the language of Jefferson, and say, "they were all Federalists—all Republicans;" and preferring before all others a government Republican in practice as well as in name, they are determined to use all proper means to secure the election of such persons as will give efficacy to their wishes, and as far as in their power preserve from violation our inestimable Federal Constitution. In this respect our meeting was a unit; there was no division. It was neither ring-streaked, nor speckled, nor *piebald*.

But the editor of the Spectator says, "Principles, and not men," is a maxim with which the members of the meeting had nothing to do. Now this was the very pith of the matter. It was their attachment to principle which called them

together. Independent of principle, it was a little matter to them whether Hugh L. White or Martin Van Buren succeeded to the Presidency. But they thought that in the pending election for President and Vice President, a great question of constitutional liberty was involved. They saw an attempt made through the instrumentality of an irresponsible caucus of office holders, assembled without authority from the people, to control the election of the two highest officers in the government, and they feel constrained to resist the usurpation. Nor is this all. In the whole life of Judge White, they find abundant evidence of the utmost firmness and decision of purpose, a consistency of action in the discharge of every duty worthy of all praise, and a high claim to practical wisdom. They have seen that he does not change his principles with the times. If in 1828, during the administration of Mr. Adams, it was right and proper to reduce the patronage and power of the Executive, and to oppose extravagant appropriations of public money, it is right and proper now; and they find that he has independence and firmness enough to sustain this ground. In reviewing the life of Martin Van Buren, they look in vain for evidences of this sterling integrity. He is reported by his friends to be opposed to protective duties, yet he was in favor of the tariff bills of 1824 and 1828, to the latter of which he gave an active and efficient support. He was violently opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency; yet after that event he thought it "glory enough to serve under such a chief." Seeing these and other inconsistencies in the character of Mr. Van Buren, they have not sufficient confidence in him to desire to place him in the high and responsible office of Chief magistrate of this Union. Their choice, therefore, rests upon Judge White; and in making this choice they have sufficiently demonstrated their devotion to the maxim, "*Principles, and not men*;" an abandonment of which, they rightly think, would bring ruin upon the republic.

In what we have here said, we think we have sufficiently vindicated the White meeting from the character of "*the Piebald Party*." Whether our opponents would be equally successful in an attempt to throw off the imputation of sustaining a "*Piebald Candidate*," remains yet to be seen.

The state of Pennsylvania has fairly turned the tables upon Old Virginia. Asserting, with the Ancient Dominion, the right of a state Legislature to instruct Senators of the United States chosen by that state, the present Legislature of Pennsylvania sees in its proper light the "diabolical attempt, under color of that doctrine, to prostrate the Senate of the United States at the foot of the Executive. Indignant, apparently, at the partial success of this attempt, the popular branch of the Legislature of that state has, with a promptitude of which we know no example, set the plain mark of its reprobation upon the scheme as follows: On Monday morning last, (almost as soon as the news from Richmond reached Harrisburg,) Mr. Stevens offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, instructing Messrs. McKean and Buchanan, the Senators in Congress of Pennsylvania, to vote against the "expunging resolution," which is about to be submitted to that body. The Harrisburg Chronicle states that the resolution of Mr. Stevens passed a first, second, and third reading in the House on the same day, by a vote of 64 to 25! This is an important movement, supported as it is by a decisive vote in the popular branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Maryland is coming forth in her strength with patriotic resolution, to the support of the Constitution (which she always stands by) against the stab aimed at it under the pretence of a right to instruct the Senate of the United States to retract its solemn vote upon a great constitutional question. The resolutions submitted in the House of Delegates of that state, by Mr. Mercer, of Anne Arundel county, requesting the Senators of the United States from that state to vote against the expunging proposition which has acquired so unenviable a notoriety, were taken up on Wednesday for consideration. Mr. Ely offered as a substitute, resolutions instructing our Senators to vote for the expunging proposition. The substitute was rejected by a vote of 43 to 21. Mr. Wharton then offered as a substitute a resolution declaring that the Senate, in adopting the resolution censuring the President for his conduct in relation to the public revenue, assumed power and authority not granted by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both. This was also rejected, ayes 23, noes 47. The vote against the expungers is, therefore, in one popular branch of the Maryland Legislature as two to one. In the other branch, the Senate, we presume, it will be unanimous.

We have announced among our items of foreign news, the fact that the King of France has appointed a minister to supply the place of M. Serurier. As the French Government withdrew their minister under a false impression in regard to the President's feelings and intentions, the early appointment of a successor to Mr. Serurier evinces a just sense of what is

proper on the part of that great and powerful nation in restoring amicable relations between it and the United States. This advance of the French Government will, we have no doubt, be promptly and cordially met by the American Executive, and every trace of the late dissension will soon be obliterated, except as a matter of history.

Commodore D. F. Patterson has been appointed to the command of the Navy Yard at Washington.

We are pained to state, that Abraham Baker, Esq. a member of the House of Commons in our last Legislature, from Brunswick county, was shot in his bedroom, as he was retiring to rest on Wednesday night last. Several buck-shot lodged in his back, and the wound, it is feared, will prove mortal. One of his negroes is suspected of having perpetrated the deed.

Rumour says, that Col. David Crockett, the late eccentric Congressman, died soon after reaching Texas.

It was said some time ago that Robert Potter, so well known to this community, was dead, having been killed in a skirmish. This story is now contradicted, and it is said that he is actively engaged in assisting the Texans.

A petition was presented to the Legislature of Kentucky on the 20th ult. by sundry citizens of Louisville, and referred to a select committee, to authorize the location at that place of a branch of the United States Bank recently chartered by Pennsylvania.

The bill authorizing the construction of the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad through the state of Kentucky, has been passed by the Legislature of that state. All the states through which the road is expected to pass have now given their assent. This event caused great rejoicing at Cincinnati. The news reached that city on the evening of the 22d of February, and bonfires, illuminations and firing of cannon continued till midnight.

A spirited community.—The citizens of Georgetown, finding that their sprightly and useful public journal, "The Metropolitan," was not properly encouraged, lately held a town meeting, and resolved that the paper deserved general patronage and ought to have it. Committees were appointed to carry out the feelings of the meeting by invoking and obtaining subscriptions and other business. Every community should consider its newspapers as objects of public utility; give them a vigorous and cheering support; and thus enable their conductors to be efficient auxiliaries in the cause of human improvement and human happiness.

The last accounts of the cotton markets in England were highly favorable.

Mr. Vail, our charge at London, had had an interview and was in correspondence with the French minister at that court.

The Democratic Herald says, "Mr. Van Buren occupies the lofty ground of a Jefferson Democrat." If so, he must feel like Christopher Sly, who went to bed a tinker, and waked up a Lord—vastly astonished at his new character, and more so at himself.

VAN BUREN MEETING.

Agreeable to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the people of Orange county, (friendly to the election of the Hon. Martin Van Buren as President, and Col. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky as Vice President, was held in the Court House at Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 15th instant.

On motion of Benjamin Hurdle, esq. Col. John Stockard was appointed chairman, who accordingly took the chair and briefly explained the object of the meeting.

On motion Mr. Charles C. Smith and Benjamin Hurdle, esq. were appointed secretaries.

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting by James M. Williamson, esq. accompanied with a short address on the propriety of their adoption.

Resolved, That we cheerfully co-operate with our political friends in different parts of the state in the efforts which they are making to ensure the success of the democratic republican ticket for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity and sound political principles of General Jackson; that he has administered the government according to the true spirit of the Constitution; and that his labours have been crowned with results the most auspicious for the permanency of our union and the glory and greatness of our common country.

Resolved, That we regard Martin Van Buren of New York as a man of the highest grade of talents, a profound statesman, a sound republican of the Jeffersonian school, and in every respect eminently qualified to discharge the duties of President of the United States, and pledged to carry out the same principles upon which the government has been adminis-

tered since the election of General Jackson, and that we will cordially support his nomination to that high office.

Resolved, That we will support Richard M. Johnson for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That our government is founded in a spirit of harmony and compromise, and that we deprecate every attempt to excite and exasperate the sectional jealousies and prejudices of the South against the North in choosing an individual to preside over the destinies of this nation; and that to adopt and act upon the principle that we will not vote for a man because "he is not one of us," because he happens to be born north of Mason's and Dixon's line, evinces a jealous, illiberal and selfish spirit; that it would be treating our brethren at the north not as citizens and friends, but as aliens and enemies, and giving them distinctly to understand that our feelings are ripe for a division of the Union.

Resolved, That it is with pain and mortification that we behold the manner in which Hugh L. White has suffered himself to become the dupe and instrument of men whose political principles are directly opposed to those which he has always professed to advocate.

Resolved, That Richard Dobbs Spaight, from his experience in public life, from his ability as a statesman, and from his unwavering devotion to those Republican principles to which he has always been attached presents the strongest claim, for the support of the friends of the present administration for the office of Governor of this state, and that we will endeavour to promote his election.

Resolved, That delegates be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to meet the delegates for the counties of Person and Granville, at such time and place as they shall appoint to choose a suitable person as an Elector for this Electoral District.

The resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Williamson then again addressed the meeting, and was followed by Nathaniel J. Palmer, esq.

The following resolution was then submitted to the meeting by the chairman, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we deprecate the attempt to identify the name of the Hon. Martin Van Buren with the abolitionists of the north; that we view the charge not only false and unfounded, but intended to have effect in the next Presidential election and be used as an instrument to prostrate the Republican principles now held so dear by the American people, sound and democratic as they are; we see with surprise the most furious efforts of the opposition, the most injurious arts of statesmen, concentrated and applied to promote their overthrow; but still Republican principles live, and we hope will live, to celebrate the funeral of those who have plotted their destruction, and transmit to posterity the record of their shame.

On motion of Gen. Joseph Allison, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the Hillsborough Recorder, North Carolina Standard and Milton Spectator.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN STOCKARD, Chairman,

CHARLES C. SMITH, Secretaries,

BENJAMIN HURDLE, do.

In accordance with one of the resolutions passed at the meeting the following persons have been appointed by the chairman as delegates to the District Convention, to nominate a candidate for Elector for this Electoral District, who will support the nomination made by the meeting, viz: Gen. Joseph Allison, Mr. Allen Parks, Williamson Parish, esq., Capt. Benjamin Hurdle, Wm. N. Pratt, esq., Henry Fogleman, esq. and John Jones, esq.

MARRIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 6th inst. Mr. ZACHARIAH REEVES, aged 85, to Mrs. REBECCA HOLDER, aged 30.

Weekly Almanac.

| MARCH.        | Sun      | Sun | MOON'S PHASES.    |
|---------------|----------|-----|-------------------|
|               | rise     | set |                   |
| 18 Friday,    | 6 25 58  |     |                   |
| 19 Saturday,  | 6 15 59  |     |                   |
| 20 Sunday,    | 6 06 0   |     |                   |
| 21 Monday,    | 5 59 6 1 |     |                   |
| 22 Tuesday,   | 5 58 6 2 |     |                   |
| 23 Wednesday, | 5 57 6 3 |     |                   |
| 24 Thursday,  | 5 56 6 4 |     |                   |
|               |          |     | Full, 3 4 34 morn |
|               |          |     | Last, 10 4 6 morn |
|               |          |     | New, 17 3 4 morn  |
|               |          |     | Full, 25 3 4 morn |

House and Lot For Sale.

The House and Lot Queen street, belonging to Mary W. Burke, is for sale. The House contains six rooms, is very convenient for a small family and pleasantly situated. On the lot are a good Kitchen, Smoke House, and Stable. For terms apply to JAMES WEBB.

March 10.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO the heirs and legatees of JOHN DUKE, deceased, that the subscriber now ready to settle with them, on demand and will not hereafter consider himself as liable for interest.

MOSES GUESS, Amr in right of his wife.

March 15.

BLANKS for sale of this Office.



From the Carolina Watchman.

Est me with soul undaunted—stem the tide.

When broken friendship's tear we pour  
O'er some fond object now no more;  
When the sick heart with bursting grief,  
Grim Death implores for quick relief;  
O Thou who canst all evils cure!  
Teach us our torments to endure.

When Slander's tongue upon us sheds  
The venom of its brainless heads,  
And bites with fangs no human law  
Can either break, allay or draw;  
O Thou who canst all evils cure!  
Teach us our tortures to endure.

When poverty's relentless power  
Drives smiling plenty from our door,  
And makes us seek precarious bread,  
From men of wealth, but thoughtless head;  
O Thou who canst all evils cure!  
Teach us to worship and adore.

When all around is joy and health,  
Festivity, contentment, wealth;  
And fortune brings us honor's crown,  
Which morning's Sun may see go down;  
O Thou who canst all evils cure!  
Teach us to smile at pomp of Kings.

When sickness lays her withering hand  
Upon our glass to shake its sand;  
When bitter agonies suppress  
Our highest hopes and bring distress;  
Great God! in that tremendous hour,  
Extend thy all-forgiving power!

And when life's scene is nearly o'er,  
When but remains one trial more,  
When the last pang of parting breath  
Proclaims, this life must close in death!  
Great God of mercy, be our stay  
And guide us to eternal day.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.  
**Rustic Courtship in New-England.**

FROM THE LIPS OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.  
Won by the charms  
Of goodness irresistible.

'You see, ma'am,' said the old man, 'my mother did when I was twelve years old—About that time old Mr. C—came down, and set up for a great marchant. Well, his wife was sick, and she sent to —, where she came from, for a widow woman to come and take care of her. This widow woman had three children. Her husband had been a sea-faring man, and he was wrecked and lost down there at Halifax—and left his wife with nothing at all, and these three children to take care of.

'Well, my daddy, ma'am, fell in with her, some how or other, and married her. She was a nice woman—as good a mother as ever was—and had great learning, and knew how to do every thing—only she didn't know nothing about country-work, you see. Well, her oldest daughter came down, (for my dad had agreed to take one of the children,) and she was a nice gal; and a while after the boy came down. Well, there was nothing said; we all worked along; and the daughter she got married—married Mr. H—, (you know his folks?) he broke his neck afterwards, falling from his horse.'

'Well, a while after this tother daughter came down. Debby was dreadful plain!—I thought she was dreadful plain!—but she was a nice gal—smart, working—and good to every body. You see, there were four young children of the second crop, and they had got ragged; and Debby spun, and wove, and clothed, and mended them up. Well, she went back—but they couldn't live without her, and sent for her again, and so she came. She took care of every thing—saw to my things, and had them all in order—and every thing comfortable for me in the winter, when I went in the woods—but I thought nothing, no more than if she'd been my sister.

'Well, by this time I was a youngish man; and in my day, the young folks had a sort of a frolic every night. I used to go—and sometimes went home with one gal, sometimes with another—but never thought of Debby. Well, there was a Mr. — came to see her, but she wouldn't have nothing to say to him; and after that, one came from the Shoals—a rich man's son; his father gave him a complete new vessel, and every thing to load her; but Debby wouldn't have nothing to do with him neither. Then wasn't worth so much as this stick—ell, I wondered, and so I says to her, 'Mother, what's the reason why won't take this man?—she'll never be herself!' 'Don't you know, John?' 'No, mother. No.' So I says to Debby, 'Why don't you have him, Debby?' 'Because,' says Debby, says she, 'if I can't have the one I want, I won't have nobody.'

'Well, I thought nothing—but went on frolicking here, and frolicking there, till one night as I was going home, just towards day, with one of my mates, says I, 'Tom says I won't go to another frolic this week! If I do I'll give you a dollar.' 'You'll give me, you'll go afore two nights.' 'Well, you'll see,' says I. Well, I stayed at home steady; and after a while says father, says he to mother, 'Suz,' says he, '(for that was the

way he always spoke to her), 'Suz,' says he, 'I guess John has got tired of raking about so—and I'm glad of it.' 'I hope he has,' says mother.

'Well, one day we were all sitting at table—mother set there—and father set there—and the hired man next him—for we had a hired man, and hired gal,—and Debby was next to mother, and the gal next, and I between the hired man and hired gal. Well, mother was joking the hired man and gal—(she was a great hand to joke,) and I cast an eye at Debby, and I thought, 'I never see any body alter as you have, Debby!—She looked handsome!—Well, Debby was weaving up stairs; and I was moving down by the well, close by the house; and I felt kind of uneasy, and made an excuse to go in for a drink of water. Well, I went in; and I went up stairs, and into tother chamber—not the one where Debby was weaving—for I was kind of bashful, you see—and then I went in where Debby was—but said nothing—for I had never laid the weight of my finger on the gal in my life. At last, 'Debby,' says I, 'what sort of a weaver are you, Debby?' 'O, I guess I can get off as many yards as any body,' says she; 'and I want to get my web out, to go up on the hill to sister's, this afternoon.' 'Well,' says I, 'tell her to have something nice, for I shall be up there.' 'We shan't see you there, I guess,' says Debby. 'You will though,' says I, 'see if you don't!' Father had a great pasture on the hill—a kind of farm like, (for my father was a rich man!) so just afore night up I goes, and they had every thing in order. So a while after supper I says to Debby, 'Debby, 'tis time for us to go, for 'twill be milking-time by the time we get home.' So we went right down across; and on the way we talked the business over. I married her—and a better wife never wore shoe-leather!

There is an excellent contagion in goodness; we may be kindled like green wood by a neighboring flame.

**Bank Stock For Sale.**  
10 SHARES of the capital stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of James Williamson, decd. will be sold before the Court House door in Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 1st of next May County Court.  
JOHN M. DICK, } Ex'r.  
R. P. WILLIAMSON, }  
March 4 09—

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, administration upon the estate of THOMAS D. WATTS, deceased, was granted the subscribers, all those who are indebted to the estate are requested to make payment; and those who have claims against it to present them as the law directs, as the subscriber is desirous to close his administration as soon as the law will allow.  
A. PARKS, Adm'r.  
March 1. 09—

**CO-PARTNER WANTED.**  
THE business of conducting this paper has become so burdensome, that I cannot do it justice and do myself justice in other respects. I wish therefore, to take a partner into the Editorial department of the Watchman. I should regard a high degree of qualification as indispensable; for whether the present Editor possesses that or not, I am able to show incontrovertible proof that the establishment is in a high degree profitable, and every way improving.  
I would prefer a gentleman of the bar, who would be willing to form a co-partnership in the law practice also. Letters (post paid) will be promptly answered, detailing the affairs of the office, (more than ought to be done in an advertisement) and giving my views of all the advantages of the proposed arrangement; a personal conference, however, would be necessary before closing such a contract.  
H. C. JONES.  
Watchman Office. }  
Salisbury, N. C. } 01—

**NOTICE.**  
LETTERS of administration have been granted to me on the estate of PULLY JACKSON, at the February term of Orange County Court. Persons having claims are notified to present them.  
E. F. STRUDWICK, Adm'r.  
February 25. 08—

**STEAMBOAT FROM Petersburg to City Point.**  
THE public are respectfully informed that the New Steamboat EAGLE, Capt. Chase, has commenced running from this place to City Point, to meet the boats from and to Norfolk, and will leave in time to ensure a passage to or from that place. No fears need be apprehended by delay, as the boat draws but two feet water, which will ensure a run at all times of tide. Passage \$1, for which apply on board, or to  
P. RYAN, Agent.  
At the Wharf. 08—3w  
February 23.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling of Temperance Primrose, deceased, on Friday the 18th day of March next,  
**TWO LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO FELLOWS,**  
The Tract of Land whereon she lived, Stock of Cattle and Hogs, One Grey Mare, The Crop of Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming tools.  
Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.  
HARRIS WILKERSON.  
February 27 08—p

**JOB-PRINTING,**  
Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

**Town Property For Sale.**  
The subscriber offers for sale, in Hillsborough, for sale, a lot of land in the place of the most eligible in the place as a private residence. It contains six acres, has a spring on it, and a constant branch running through it; the house is a comfortable family residence, containing six rooms, with four fire places, with the usual Out House, a large Barn, with convenient and roomy Stables.  
Also a Lot of near two acres on the opposite side of the street. This lot is well enclosed, has a fine House on it, 30 feet by 14, with a good brick chimney.  
Also a Lot in the bend, containing 3 1/2 acres, a house on it used as a Stable, with one large Stall and Feed Room.  
This property will be sold on fair, say low terms, as the subscriber intends removing West, either for cash or credit.  
ALLEN J. DAVIE.  
February 25.

**The Beautiful and Thorough-bred Horse**  
  
**SNOWDEN,**  
WILL stand this season at my stable—terms made known in bills. He unites great beauty and strength, with the richest pedigree, in which is combined all the best blood both of modern and ancient times. A superior horse has at no time stood here.  
A. J. DAVIE.  
February 25. 08—

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers having been qualified at the February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, as executors to the last will and testament of ROBERT TINNIN, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present their property authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
DAVID TINNIN, } Ex'r.  
C. C. TINNIN, }  
February 25. 07—

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having been qualified at the February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, as executor of the last will and testament of ALEXANDER ALLEN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
JOHN SCOTT, Ex'r.  
February 25. 07—

**VALUABLE Printing Establishment For Sale.**  
OFFICE OF THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT, WITH A LIST OF BETWEEN 600 AND 700 SUBSCRIBERS.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by William Swain, deceased, I shall offer for sale, at the Office of the Greensborough Patriot, in the town of Greensborough, on Monday the 21st day of March, next, all the PRINTING MATERIALS now used in the said office, consisting of a Super Royal RAMAGE PRESS, Type, Stands, Cases, Gallies, Chases, Pressboards, &c., &c.  
The Office House will also be rented or leased. The house is large and commodious, having rooms sufficient for the accommodation of a small family.  
The establishment of the paper, of sufficient importance to elicit the attention of all persons desirous of a permanent business and residence. The village is flourishing and the society good—having a justly acquired reputation for intelligence and morality.  
Terms made known on the day of sale.  
ALFRED E. HANNER, Trustee.  
Greensborough, February 15. 08—

**FOR SALE.**  
BECKWITH'S ANTI-DESPICENT PILLS, B. W. W. GRAY'S INVARIABLE OINTMENT AND DR. A. G. GULL'S IMPROVED Hinge and Pivot TRUSS.  
ALLEN PARKS.  
November 5. 04—

**Carey's Library of Choice Literature.**  
WHEN this work was about commencing, the proprietors, in their original prospectus, stated, that their facilities were very great for conducting a publication of the kind. The selections already have given great satisfaction. "The Life of Sir James Mackintosh," "Kincaid's Rifle Brigade," and "Characteristics of Hindostan," are works that at the same time are interesting and instructive. Nothing bearing a different character shall ever find a place in the Library.  
As a proof of our facilities, we have commenced a No. 14, the publication of a work of History and Fiction, by James—received by us one month in advance of any other publisher. This gentleman is the author of those deservedly popular works, "Dorothy," "O'Loone," "Richelieu," "Philip Augustus," "Henry Masterston," "John Marston Hall," "Mary of Burgundy," "The Gypsy," &c. The present work will sustain his high reputation. The scene is laid in France during the reign of its gayest monarch, Henri Quatre, and is full of those beautiful descriptions and stirring incidents which characterize his writings. It is entitled  
**ONE IN A THOUSAND.**

**The Days of Henri Quatre.**  
This work will be completed in advance of the regular days of publication to gratify our numerous readers, with what, when they commence, we are convinced they will anxiously look for—the Denouement.  
Our extraordinary facilities will enable us to be always in advance with the works of this and many other celebrated authors.  
The Library is published weekly, each number containing 30 imperial octavo pages, in a stitched cover. The Literary Chronicle which accompanies it contains 4 pages, and is bound up at the completion of each volume at the end of the work.  
Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance.  
Address CAREY & HART, or LOUIS A. GODEY, Agent, PHILADELPHIA.  
January 14. 03—

# FORTUNE'S HOME.

## 6,000 Dollars for 4 Dollars!

THE THIRD CLASS OF THE  
**NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,**  
FOR 1890.

WILL certainly be drawn on **Saturday, the 19th March at Hillsborough.** Those who are disposed to buy Tickets, had better be in haste to deposit their Cash at "FORTUNE'S HOME," as the tickets are going off very rapidly.

**PRINCIPAL PRIZES:**  
1 Prize of 6,000 Dollars.  
1 Prize of 3,000 Dollars.  
1 Prize of 2,000 Dollars.  
10 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

BESIDES MANY OF  
500 Dollars—300 Dollars—200 Dollars—100 Dollars—50 Dollars—&c. &c. &c.  
Amounting in all to  
**One hundred and eighty thousand Dollars!**

TICKETS ONLY 4 DOLLARS, HALVES 2 DOLLARS, QUARTERS 1 DOLLAR.  
**Risk on a Package of Whole Tickets only 23 Dollars;**  
Packages of Halves and Quarters, in proportion.

Tickets to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of  
**A. PARKS,**  
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

A number of the large Prizes have been sold lately in packages. A gentleman in Franklin county, by taking a few packages, drew one Prize of \$500, one of \$300, and small Prizes to over \$200.  
February 18 07—

### Private Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES.

AT KELVIN, NEAR PITTSBOROUGH.

THIS institution, long known as Mrs. EDWARD JONES'S SCHOOL, will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendence of instruction of MISS M. ALICE C. JONES, and the subscriber. The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1890, will commence, which will terminate on the 12th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is in contemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the school, and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every school-room convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided.

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule will only be made in the cases of those who reside in the immediate vicinity, or within a few hours' ride of the School, or under peculiar circumstances of relationship.

TERMS.—Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, \$75 per session.  
Music and Drawing will form separate charges.

W. H. HARDIN.  
Near Pittsborough, Jan. 20. 04—41

### TO CONTRACTORS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, at Roanoke, Person county, N. C. on the 22d day of March next, (it being the second day of March Court,) the building of a FIRE PROOF HOUSE, intended as Offices for the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts. The plan of the building will be submitted on that day.

PORTIUS MOORE,  
ISHAM EDWARDS,  
JOHN BARNETT,  
REUBEN WALTON,  
AUGUSTIN VANHOOK } Commissioners.  
December 23d 1895. 03—5w

**Dr. Norwood** has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Huntington as a dwelling house, two doors west of Mr. Stephen Moore's Store, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.  
January 5. 02—

### Mount Pleasant Academy.

This institution, situated twelve miles north of Hillsborough, will be opened for the reception of students on the 15th of January, 1896. This situation has been selected by the subscriber chiefly on account of the many advantages it possesses, in healthiness, and the correct morals of the surrounding country. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to render the academical course full and complete. Amongst other things, will be taught the following branches particularly:

1st Class—English Grammar, Penmanship, Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c.  
2nd Class—Latin, Greek and French Languages.

The prices of tuition will be five dollars per session for the first class, and ten dollars per session for the second class. A session will consist of five months. At the expiration of the first session there will be a public examination and a vacation of two weeks. The subscriber will render every possible attention to the morals and habits of the students placed under his care.

Board can be had convenient to the academy at five dollars per month, and in good families. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twelve or fifteen students with board at five dollars per month.

DANIEL W. KERR.  
N. B. Students prepared in the above Academy for any of our Universities.  
Orange county, N. C. Nov. 26. 97—

### TANNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for sale at the store of  
WALKER ANDERSON & Co.  
Hillsborough, May 29. 79—

**BLANKS** for sale at this Office.



**WATCHES, Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c.**

### WATCHES, Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c.

WE have received an additional supply of goods in their line, which makes the assortment extensive; and they assure those who want watches that they can be suited, as they do not sell one without warranting it to be good. In addition to WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. they have

**Britannia & Plated Ware,**  
A LARGE STOCK OF  
Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Watches repaired carefully, and warranted in every instance.

They would respectfully solicit those of their customers whose accounts are of six months' standing, to pay the same.  
October 22. 09—

### MARION

WILL stand the coming season at my farm in Northampton county. Particulars hereafter.

WM. MOODY.  
January 27. 04—4w

### Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

THE commodious STORE HOUSE and tenement, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Latimer & Barker, belonging to the estate of the late David Kyle, deceased, is offered for sale on accommodating terms.  
Apply to  
WILL A. GRAHAM.  
October 29. 93—

### BOOK BINDING.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET, of KALEIGH, begs leave to announce to the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, and the adjoining counties, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches. He will be in Hillsborough until the 25th inst. and any orders for BINDING or BLANK BOOKS will be thankfully received.

During his stay in this place he can be found either at the Superior Court Clerk's Office, or at Mr. Palmer's Hotel.

N. B. Old Books rebound, plain or ornamented.

### JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

The subscribers have seen the work of Mr. De Carteret, Book Binder, and can say that he is an excellent workman, and can recommend him to the public for industry, &c.

J. TAYLOR,  
JAMES WEBB.  
February 18. 07—4w

### HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relating to the paper must be post paid.